

## 11TH HOUR WRIT HALTS DEPARTURE OF CASTRO

George Gordon Battle Petitions  
Judge Holt for Habeas Corpus,  
Returnable Friday.

### WAS READY TO SAIL TO-DAY

General Had Valises Packed,  
Unaware of Two Attempts  
by Friends to Get Him  
Into United States.

While General Cipriano Castro, Venezuela's onetime dictator, was conjuring up a dramatic resignation at his inability to shake the hand of this fair land of the free and was packing his valises yesterday afternoon preparatory to departing from Ellis Island for Germany to-day, George Gordon Battle, a Wall Street lawyer, was petitioning Judge Holt in the Federal court to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Castro.

Judge Holt signed the writ, and its service on Byron H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, made it possible for the little general to postpone his departure from these shores until Friday, and indefinitely, in case the instrument is then confirmed.

Other steps to help the detained dictator to land were taken on Thursday, it developed yesterday, but for some reason they went awry. The moving spirit in this instance was the Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, pastor of the Iglesia Evangelica, Española, who, though he had never seen the banished South American, took pity on him because he was of Spanish ancestry. Mr. Gordiano made a trip to the island on Thursday, as told in yesterday's Tribune, in company with Cassidy Cook, an attorney, of No. 30 Broad street.

It was his intention, he said last night, to offer what help he could to General Castro, while Mr. Cook stood ready to secure a habeas corpus writ, if the general so desired. As a friend of Commissioner Williams, Mr. Gordiano said, he made the trip to the island in the Commissioner's private launch, and was hospitably received in his office. He sent his card to the general by a messenger, he said, but at the end of an hour the messenger returned with the information that Castro would not see him.

Mr. Gordiano was at first inclined to think that he had been treated rather discourteously by the general, but later developments led him to believe that perhaps the general had never received his card. At any rate, he said, his effort to be of assistance failed, and he was glad to learn that Mr. Battle had met with greater success.

### Moved Solely by Public Spirit.

The motive which led Mr. Battle to seek the writ from Judge Holt was one of public-spirited citizenship, nothing more, according to the statement made by his assistants last night. The lawyer was as much of a stranger to General Castro as the clerkman, and it was only his belief that the Venezuelan had not been given a square deal which led him to appear in the proceeding. Holding that the detention of Cipriano Castro was without authority of law and in violation of his rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that he was not within any of the classes excluded by law from admission into this country, Mr. Battle determined at the last minute that it was his duty to be sure justice was done.

His act was as much of a surprise to the general as it was to the immigration authorities. Castro was completing by telephone his final arrangements for sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika this morning, when Harold A. Content, of Mr. Battle's office, arrived at the island on a chartered tug and served the paper on the Assistant Commissioner. Expressing his gratitude for this manifestation of interest in his humble affairs, in a burst of eloquent Spanish, the general cancelled his passage on the liner and prepared to sit tight for the struggle.

Though Mr. Battle appeared as petitioner, H. Snowden Marshall, of the same law firm, was the attorney in the proceeding. It was explained at their office, No. 37 Wall street, last night that the two members of the firm appeared as individuals, for the reason that the senior partner, Senator O'Gorman, could not take any part in an action against the government.

The information on which the petition was based was obtained by Mr. Content, son of Harry Content, the Wall Street operator, who ran for Assembly in 1908, at the last election. He journeyed to the island on Thursday, and after a long argument with the Commissioner Williams, was finally permitted to see the general, being the only man, besides the newspaper reporters, who was granted that privilege.

Superintendent Present.

He told of his actions last night, saying, in part:

"When I called yesterday Commissioner Williams said that General Castro was detained pursuant to the regulation of the immigration authorities, which holds that when any alien's right to land is not clear beyond a doubt he shall be detained for special inquiry."

"After that I had an interview with General Castro, aided by an interpreter and in the presence of the Superintendent of Ellis Island. General Castro told me that it would gratify a very dear desire of his to be able to visit the United States. It was not his intention to take up his residence here, but merely to have a look at this great land of freedom. The interview was very short."

"When I communicated my interview to my associates we decided upon a habeas corpus petition. The petition contains the formal statement that he is detained without just reason, that he desires to be permitted to land and that neither General Castro nor his attorneys believe that he comes within any of the classes that are excluded under our immigration laws."

"The writ is not returnable until next Friday, the regular day for motions in the Federal court. In the mean time it acts as a stay in any deportation order which the immigration authorities may issue."

The service of the writ yesterday was not accomplished without its bit of excitement. When Mr. Content and Raymond H. Sarfaty, a young lawyer called in to assist in the service, arrived at the Battery, scarcely five minutes after Judge Holt had affixed his signature to the document, they found the Ellis Island ferry out of commission on account of the storm. The voyage, usually done in ten minutes, took them three-quarters of an hour on the small tug they chartered. It was forty-five minutes of suspense lest they should arrive too late to find any one in

## PRESIDENT GREETES DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Mr. and Mrs. Taft's Reception of Ambassadors and Ministers the Most Notable of the Administration.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—The most notable diplomatic reception in the White House during the Taft administration was held to-night, when the President and Mrs. Taft entertained in honor of the diplomatic corps.

The drawing rooms were fragrant with flowers, American Beauty roses, in tall silver jars or vases, being used in the Red Room, where the diplomats assembled; La France roses in the Blue Room, where the President and Mrs. Taft received, and carnations in the Green parlor and East Room. The Marine Band, stationed in the marble entrance hall, lent a brilliant keynote of color, and the musical programme included the national airs of all countries.

President and Mrs. Taft had in line with them the wives of all the Cabinet members. Mrs. Taft's gown was of black chiffon and black thread lace over white satin, and she wore pearls.

Mrs. Knox wore a gown of pale green satin, with an overdress of green net embroidered in silver, and diamond necklace and other ornaments.

Mrs. MacVeagh wore white and yellow chiffon, over which fell a court train of yellow velvet brocade in gray colors.

Point lace and pearls formed the greater part of the bodice, and she wore a pearl necklace, tiara and corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Stimson wore a gown of heavy white satin brocade in silver, lace softening the bodice, a diamond collar and necklace completing the toilet.

Mrs. Wickham's gown was of silver and gold brocade on white, cream lace and diamond ornaments finishing the bodice.

Mrs. Meyer wore black chiffon falling over a petticoat of lace, with a court train of embossed velvet, and a diamond tiara, necklace and corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Nagel's gown was of Venetian pink brocade, with lace and rhinestone trimmings.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were the first received. Mme. Jusserand wore the first received. Mme. Jusserand wore the first received.

### FILIPINOS ASK SELF-RULE

Assembly Urges Delegate to Work for Jones Bill.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Cabled instructions from the Philippine General Assembly to work for the passage of the Jones bill to provide for Philippine independence, if possible, and, failing in that, to press it as part of the legislative programme of the extra session, have been received by Delegate Quezon, of the Philippines.

Mr. Quezon is not hopeful of having the matter brought up before the extra session, when, he has been told, it may be put through both houses as a Democratic measure.

### TESTS "WHITE SLAVE" ACT

Supreme Court Asked to Sustain It as Constitutional.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The government in a brief to-day asked the Supreme Court to sustain the "white slave traffic act" as constitutional.

Assistant Attorney General Harr quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the law against the transportation in interstate commerce of diseased cattle.

"Will it be said," asked Mr. Harr, "that Congress, if it chooses to act, cannot protect the people of the several states against the introduction of women and girls for the purposes of debauchery; that the law affords greater security to cattle than it does to persons?"

### ARCHBALD TRIAL DELAYED

Death of Senator Davis Postpones Hearing of Defence Until To-day.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment in the trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, will convene again to-morrow after a lapse of more than two weeks. The trial was scheduled to be resumed to-day, but the sudden death of Senator Davis, of Arkansas, and the subsequent adjournment of the Senate as a mark of respect forced a postponement.

A. S. Worthington, Judge Archbald's chief counsel, stated that to-morrow's session would be devoted to the testimony of the witnesses remaining to be heard in Judge Archbald's behalf, and that the jurist would take the witness stand in his own behalf on Monday.

### Taft to Live in Hotel

Will Spend Several Months in New Haven Before Taking a House.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Taft discussed to-day with ex-Governor Woodruff of Connecticut, Colonel Isaac Ullman, of New Haven, and several other residents of Connecticut his plans for taking up his work as Kent professor of law at Yale after March 4. Mr. Taft expects to live for several months in a New Haven hotel. Later he will take a house in that city.

serand's gown was of mauve satin brocade in gold.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer escorted their house guests, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, of New York, and their daughters, the Misses Meyer, to the Blue Room. The Misses Meyer wore gowns of white brocade made with draped skirts and worn with black velvet panels in the back. These velvet sashes, or panels, formed the foundation for a new style in Washington, and were seen on some of the most distinctive gowns.

Mrs. Beckman Withrop wore black velvet embroidered in jewels over a gown of black meteor satin, and an overgarment of Italian lace covered with a fall of fine black net.

Miss Asquith and Lady Aberdeen, of England, were with Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, as were Mrs. Heathcoat S. Grant and Mrs. Moreton Gage, wives of the new naval and military attaches of the British Embassy.

Mrs. Henry P. Dimock, of New York, appeared in soft black satin heavily embroidered and worn with old lace and diamonds. Mrs. Hutchinson, her daughter, wore pale blue satin brocade in gold, with a diamond stomacher, necklace and tiara.

Mrs. Albert Akin wore a gown of cerise velvet, with the bodice embroidered in rhinestones, and Mrs. Edward S. Worthington, of Chicago, wore a gown of silver and pink brocade.

Mrs. Castillo, wife of the Minister of Nicaragua, wore a gown of white satin and lace.

Señora de Pena, wife of the Minister of Uruguay, wore a gown of black and white chiffon over satin. Señora de Pena wore rose colored satin with touches of black chiffon; Señora Maria Carotta de Pena was in a costume of apricot brocade and lace.

Mrs. Havelnith, wife of the Belgian Minister, wore a gown of soft black chiffon cloth.

## ROCKEFELLER AT LAST CAPITULATES

Continued from first page.

a week ago yesterday with three of his deputies. Unsuccessful in their attempts to serve Mr. Rockefeller at either of his homes, Riddell employed Burns detectives. A guard was stationed around Mr. Rockefeller's home, at No. 689 Fifth avenue, as well as the homes of his sons-in-law, which adjoint Mr. Rockefeller's. Other deputies and detectives were set on watch around Mr. Rockefeller's country home, Rockwood Hall, Tarrytown, while others sought him on Jekyll Island, off the Carolina coast.

Efforts last night to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Rockefeller were unavailing, but it is still believed by the searchers that he was hidden away in his Fifth avenue home. Immediately upon the receipt of the news that Mr. Rockefeller had agreed to accept service C. B. Willis, a deputy sergeant-at-arms who came from Washington yesterday to relieve Mr. Riddell, who had been ordered to return to Washington earlier in the day, and Richard White, who had been in the taxicab to the Rockefeller home and told those on watch of the good news.

"Hurrah, boys!" Willis cried, "it's all off. He has accepted service."

All hands then piled into the cab and were taken to the Hotel Martinique, where preparations were made to return to Washington on the 12:30 train to-day.

Subpoena Costly to United States.

Mr. Rockefeller has been the only witness subpoenaed before the investigating committee who had evaded service. There have been about two thousand examined since the committee had been in session, and the cost of serving them has been less than the total cost of the efforts to persuade Mr. Rockefeller to appear as a witness.

The statement of the surrender came unexpectedly last evening. It followed by but a few hours the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Pujo by Riddell which requested that he return to Washington and report to a subcommittee, which was called to meet to-day in Washington to formulate other means of serving Mr. Rockefeller. It is understood that a resolution was to be prepared which would be offered for adoption by the House of Representatives which would sanction the issuance by Speaker Champ Clark of a warrant of contempt, which carried with it the right to forcibly enter the home of the millionaire.

During the afternoon Riddell, with his deputies, went to the home on Fifth avenue. The usual answer of "Mr. Rockefeller is not in" was the result. He then requested to see the housekeeper. The maid closed the door, returning ten minutes later with the information that the housekeeper could not be found. Riddell then said:

"In the name of the House of Representatives of the United States I ask to be permitted to see Mr. Rockefeller."

The maid replied: "I am sorry, but he is not here."

Washington, Jan. 3.—Representative Pujo expressed gratification to-night over the action of William Rockefeller in agreeing to accept service on a subpoena to appear before the House committee on January 13. He was particularly pleased because it had not been found necessary to resort to more drastic steps.

Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 3.—Efforts to-day to get further information of the name and whereabouts of the mysterious yacht reported to have carried William Rockefeller and his family out to sea brought little satisfaction, but it was stated positively by several residents on Jekyll Island that Mr. Rockefeller had been there for a week or more.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The presidents of three of Chicago's leading banks have been subpoenaed to appear before the Pujo committee on Wednesday.

## NEW LETTERS ADDED TO ARCHBOLD RECORD

More Standard Oil Correspondence Submitted to Clapp Committee by W. R. Hearst.

### MANY LAWMAKERS NAMED

Foraker Told That One Bill Is "Vicious," and "Senator McLaughlin's" Course Receives Warm Praise.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 3.—More of the Standard Oil letters, the correspondence of John D. Archbald with Senators Foraker, McLaughlin, Quay and Scott and Representative Sibley, submitted by W. R. Hearst, were included in the record of the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, which held a short session to-day. The letters made an interesting commentary on past political history.

There were messages from ex-Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, to Mr. Archbald, saying: "Thanks to you and other friends, we have West Virginia safe."

In letters from ex-Senator McLaughlin he said: "Our boat Tillman if properly and generously supported."

Senator Bailey figured in the correspondence as one with whom Archbald was anxious to have a talk as far back as 1901.

### Objects to "Vicious" Bill.

One letter, purporting to be from Mr. Archbald to Senator Foraker, dated in New York February 25, 1902, read:

My Dear Senator: I venture to write you a word regarding the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and known as S. 60, and intended to amend the act "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopoly."

It really seems as though this bill is very unnecessarily severe and even vicious. It is not much better to test the application of the Sherman act before resorting to a measure of this kind.

It is not so about it and I will be greatly pleased to have a word from you on the subject. The bill is, I believe, still in committee. With kind regards, very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

Another letter, said to have been sent by Mr. Archbald to Representative Sibley on June 6, 1901, read:

My Dear Mr. Sibley: I duly received your favor of the 4th and herewith return Senator McLaughlin's very interesting letter. I wrote Senator McLaughlin, also, expressing my great admiration for his wise and courageous course, and saying to him that I would be very glad to confer with him.

### Comments on Roosevelt.

The longest and most interesting of the communications was a letter from Representative Sibley, in which he commented on various politicians, particularly President Roosevelt and Representative Campbell, of Kansas. Mr. Sibley referred to President Roosevelt as one who was afraid of public opinion, for which he mistook the noise of the rabble. He wrote of Representative Campbell that he was a young man without any special characteristics who loved notoriety and who wasn't likely to have a political future.

Some of the members of the committee had misgivings about placing in the record communications of this sort which had no bearing on the subject of the investigation, but it was decided that they were included in the resolution and that the committee had no authority to eliminate them.

After the letters were read into the record the committee held an executive session. At its conclusion Chairman Clapp announced that no further hearings would be announced at present, but that the committee would meet at his call.

### WEDEMAYER A SUICIDE

Michigan Representative Jumps Overboard at Sea.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Representative William W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who suddenly went insane at Colon, Panama, at the time of President Taft's recent visit to the isthmus, jumped overboard last night from the steamer Panama, on which he had been taken at Colon.

Mr. Wedemeyer went to the isthmus with a Congressional party. On the voyage from New York he collapsed and was taken first to a sanatorium in Panama, and later was confined in a hospital. He became violent and raved about his defeat in the last election. He developed a suicidal tendency and was closely watched.

Mr. Wedemeyer's close friends said that a few days before leaving for the isthmus he felt and struck his head on an icy sidewalk. His hurt was not then regarded as serious.

Colon, Jan. 3.—William W. Wedemeyer left Colon in charge of two nurses. He leaped from the deck of the Panama at 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening. A boat was lowered and the crew searched for forty minutes without finding any trace of the body.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 3.—Friends of Representative Wedemeyer here attribute his breakdown to the strenuous campaign he went through last fall, which resulted in his defeat by S. W. Beakes, a Democrat, and to overwork in Congress.

Mrs. Wedemeyer has not yet been told of her husband's death, her friends deeming it advisable to await further details. She suffered a serious nervous shock when first told of her husband's sickness and has since been under a physician's care. Two children survive the Representative.

Mr. Wedemeyer succeeded Charles Townsend, now United States Senator, in the lower house of Congress. He was defeated last fall by S. W. Beakes, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Wedemeyer made a strenuous campaign, and the result of the election was in doubt for several days. He announced he would be a candidate two years hence.

He was born of German parentage on a farm in Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1872. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1894 and finished in the law course the next year. He took up school work for a while, serving a term as school commissioner of his county. He was deputy Commissioner of Railroads under Governor Pingree. He was also for a brief time American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana. He practiced law in Ann Arbor when not holding office.

### FOX DIVORCE DECREE STANDS.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Reno, Jan. 3.—Judge Orr refused to-day the petition of Hugh Corby Fox, of New York, to reopen Mrs. Fox's divorce case.

## RESTORE ARMY CANTEN, GENERAL WOOD ADVISES

Chief of Staff Also Suggests Legislation for Ridding the Army of Unfit Officers.

### DESERTIONS INCREASING

Head of Army, in Annual Report, Details Plans for Reorganization of Field Artillery.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The restoration of the army canteen and the enactment of legislation for the elimination from the United States army of unfit officers are among the principal recommendations of Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in his annual report, made public to-day. General Wood likewise recommends the concentration of the army on strategic lines and in areas where it can be more economically maintained, and would transfer all the personnel of the staff corps—excepting engineers, medical officers and chaplains—to the line, increasing accordingly the number of general officers and line officers in the different grades.

The transfer of the personnel of staff corps to the line, in General Wood's opinion, "will terminate the constant struggle between line and staff, a struggle which is as old as the army and one which promises to continue. There would be no interference with promotion, nor would the members of the present staff corps lose any of their present advantages. The staff corps would be composed of men more closely in touch with the sentiments and needs of the line. There would be more co-operation and greater efficiency."

### Urges Advancement on Merit Basis.

Discussing means for the elimination of unfit officers, the chief of staff says: "The full efficiency of an organization of men cannot be secured without a system by which the merits of the individuals shall have some effect upon their advancement. The army has long suffered from the lack of such a system. Up to the grade of colonel promotion is entirely by seniority in each branch, and there is no way under the law by which an officer, no matter what his merit, can be advanced a single number except by making him a general officer. Conservative opposition is most to be looked for in the army, where there is a fear of the effects of favoritism, but this would disappear under the influence of a proposition of law to place the selections where they belong—in the hands of the service itself, which surely is worthy of the trust, by lodging it with boards of officers so chosen as not to be personally affected by their decisions and sworn to act in accordance with the best interests of the service."

Discussing the canteen question, General Wood says:

The great majority of the officers of the army are of the opinion that the re-establishment of the canteen under proper supervision would tend to improve the health, discipline and efficiency of the service through dismissing intemperance and immorality. I concur in this opinion.

General Wood encounters an old difficulty in trying to solve the question of the fluctuation in the number of desertions from year to year. Last year the desertions numbered 2,491, an increase of 86 over the year preceding. "It is probable," he says, "that many young men enlisted last year with an expectation of field service, which was not gratified."

Field Artillery Reorganization.

For the first time General Wood, in his report, is able to present to Congress a detailed plan for the reorganization of the field artillery in connection with the general army reorganization. This general plan provides that the first increment of the skeleton field army shall be two regiments of infantry, six battalions of field artillery, one field company of signal troops, five field hospitals and five ambulance companies. By this standard there is at present a vast shortage of field artillery not only for the army, but for the militia. The proper proportion of field guns is 2.38 per 1,000 cavalry and infantry, and on this basis there is at present a deficiency of 213 guns, or the material for these regiments in the regular army, while the militia is short 517 guns. There is no provision, moreover, for effective service of ammunition, and many of the guns would, in a single day's fight, use all the ammunition which can now be carried for them.

General Wood, referring to the military maxim that superiority of fire is needed before troops can advance over the modern battlefield, adds that if we do not have this additional artillery the armies are destined to ultimate defeat. He also calls attention to the fact that many of the states have field artillery and cavalry in their militia because of the expense, and he suggests that hereafter Congress definitely appropriate money which can only be used by the states for the organizations of these arms.

General Wood strongly recommends the enactment of legislation pending in Congress for a certain amount of government support of rifle shooting in the public schools.

### INSURANCE TRUST SOUGHT

Was Morgan's Aim After 'Frisco 'Quake, House Probers Hear.

Washington, Jan. 3.—A declaration that a representative of J. Pierpont Morgan and other large financial interests, shortly after the San Francisco earthquake, went to President Evans of the Continental Insurance Company with plans for a \$50,000,000 insurance trust, and that Mr. Evans declared such a trust impossible, was made to-day by Alfred M. Best, of New York, before the House Committee on the District of Columbia. The committee is investigating the office of the local Superintendent of Insurance.

Charles F. Carusi, counsel for insurance companies that figure in the inquiry, suggested that there was now virtually an insurance trust, comprising the companies that subscribe to the regulations of the underwriting governing board. Mr. Best would not agree to this, but admitted that no agent for a company not a subscriber to the underwriting board regulations could operate in New York City.

### BAILEY'S RESIGNATION IN

Texas Senator Retires—Johnston to Succeed Him.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey sent his resignation as Senator from Texas to Senator Gallinger to-day, to take effect immediately.

R. M. Johnston, of Houston, is in the city, and Senator Bailey said Mr. Johnston would be appointed by the Governor to succeed him, with the expectation that when the Legislature met it would elect him to fill out the unexpired term.

## The NEW and GREATER New-York Tribune

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## Special Features in To-morrow's Issue

### Revolution Must Come in England, Says Ben Tillett

Kate Carey journeys to sordid Mile End Road, in London's East End, and hears from the leader of the dock workers his views upon the present and future of those who toil with their hands. The agitator who has recently made the heart of the earth's greatest city quake with fear lest he order a general strike thinks "the world is divided between thieves and slaves."

### Are the Anti-Consumption Crusaders on a Blind Trail?

Dr. Thomas J. Mays, the Philadelphia specialist, expresses the conviction that the "white plague" is not contagious and that it has not been decreased at all by the measures adopted to crush it during the last ten or fifteen years. This expert instances many cases against the contagion theory, says that isolation promotes a mental state which diminishes resistance to the disease and outlines what he calls rational, sound and well tested prevention measures.

### Thinks Literacy Test for Aliens Would Bar Needed Labor

Professor Vittorio Racca, of the University of Rome, gives to The Tribune his views—founded on more than a year's study here—of America's immigration situation, with especial reference to the Burnett measure, which, he thinks, if enacted, would do this nation much harm.

### Says Foundations of Chinese Republic Are Deep and Firm

Hua-Chuen Mei, Secretary of the China Society of America and a student of his native land, takes issue with strictures of J. O. P. Bland, the "English Manchur," upon the government headed by Yuan Shih-Kai. The writer vigorously denies assertion that the present civic control of the Land of Flowers is autocratic instead of republican, and ridicules the proposition that the United States should refuse formal recognition to it.

### Tiny Warships That Predict How Big Ones Will Speed

On the water of the model experimental basin at the Washington Navy Yard each new vessel of Uncle Sam's fleets is tested before construction by means of a toy reproduction possessing the exact lines and proportions of the large craft's plans.

## THE WOMAN'S PAGES

The Woman's Pages of The Sunday Tribune maintain a high standard of excellence and usefulness. The contents each week appeal not alone to the woman who seeks after the so-called feminine things—the kitchen, fashions, etc.—but are equally valuable to the woman who through necessity or inclination is eager for useful and concrete information along quite different lines.

Among the features will be found

### The Hygienic Vogue of the Natural Figure

The basis of the fashionable "natural figure" is the carefully designed corset, and frills and furbelows are banished from all under dress in order to carry out the simple lines. (Illustrated.)

### A Business Woman's Office Housekeeping on a Japanese Scale

Suggestions to the College Girl and owner of a kitchenette for economical and artistic arrangement of goods and chattels that will permit of light housekeeping and occasional parties. (Illustrated.)